BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863. NO. 233.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 30.—The enemy's fire to-day has been much heavier than on any day during the past week. It was chiefly directed at Sumter during the morning, but in the evening, was directed against Wagner. The casualties at our batteries slight. It is expected that the monitors may any night attempt to run the gauntlet of the batteries into the harbor.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—The batteries on both sides last night, kept up a heavy, uninterrupted firing. This morning the firing is continued but slow.

Last night, while the transport steamer *Sumter* was returning from Morris Island with the 23d Ga. Regiment which had been relieved, she was opened upon by mistake from Battery Bee and sunk. Several persons were killed, wounded and drowned.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—About noon to-day, two monitors approached and opened fire on Sumter. They were soon driven off by Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg.—About two o'clock P. M., all the monitors stood in close to Sumter firing briskly at that Fort, Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg. For an hour the fight was severe. Moultrie and our Sullivan Island batteries fired very rapidly. Soon after that, the monitors withdrew, some having been struck frequently. Occasional firing from land batteries is heard to-night.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—All quiet here.

From the West—Trouble in the Yankee Negro Camp.

JACKSON, Aug. 31.—A gentleman from Port Hudson reports that the negroes have revolted against their Yankee brethren, and that a number of Yankees were killed before the negroes were overcome. At Baton Rouge a similar event took place, by which the Yankees come near being overcome by the African gentlemen.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, Aug. 31.—A gentleman of undoubted veracity, just from Vicksburg, says that the Yankees sent three thousand negroes to garrison Richmond, when the Confederates made a descent upon them, annihilating the whole command. A Yankee Captain only escaped.—All were killed outright, the Confederates giving no quarter.

The guerillas sunk two transports below Natchez ten days ago.

General Price has badly defeated the enemy on White river.

Destructive Fire.

MACON, Aug. 31.—A great fire occurred in Thomaston, commencing Saturday night at ten. Three sides of the Public Square were destroyed, two public houses, the Thomaston hotel and Webb's hotel were burnt. The printing office of the *Upson Pilot* was burnt. The post office, a large quantity of Government corn and some wheat were lost; the bacon was mostly saved. Two hundred and thirty bales of cotton were burnt, and the whole business part of the town is in ruins, except two small stores. The work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 29.—The Alabama Legislature adjourned to-night. An act for the re-organization of the militia provides for the enrollment of all the males from 16 to 60, and divides them into two classes. The first class embraces all from 16 to 17, and those from 45 to 60 to constitute the country's resources. The second class comprises all from 17 to 45. Three districts in North Alabama are exempted from the operations of the law, as regards the first class, on account of the presence of the enemy. All State and Confederate officers and others deemed necessary to the safety of the community, regardless of age, are included in first class.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 1.—An eloquent letter from Hon. W. C. Rives on the aspect of public affairs was published in the *Whig* this morning. In the concluding paragraph he says: "On whatever side I look I see no omen of discouragement, but, on the contrary, new ground of assurances with regard to our ultimate and certain triumph in the great cause in which we are embarked. No occasional disaster can check the onward progress of the great cause, blessed as we are with the approving smiles of Heaven, and sustained by stout hearts and with unceasing reliance and unfaltering faith."

Several public men in this State have taken the stump and are addressing meetings of the people in various sections. They are arousing an enthusiasm among the people everywhere.

The passenger tain from Fredericksburg this afternoon reports unusal commotion among the Yankees in Stafford just before the train started. The cause could not be ascertained. Official statements show that the entire debt of Virginia at this time does not exceed thirty-six millions.

Additional Northern News.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1.—The Germans of New York held a mass meeting on the 29th to take measures to test the legality of the conscription act. Several committees were appointed and much excitement prevailed. The speakers were loud in their denunciation of what they termed a cruel and inhuman measure. Gunboats *Connecticut* and *Quebec City* collided off New Inlet, Wilmington, on the 21st. Both sustained serious damage. They had just been overhauled at great expense. Vallandigham arrived at Windsor, opposite Detroit on the 24th.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—Our Tennessee exchanges all advise us of a movement by Burnside, directly against East Tennessee, with a separate column from that under Rosecrans. The Knoxville *Chronicle* of the 27th says that "every indication proves conclusively that the inauguration of active operations will take place in that section in a very short time;" and adds: "We have every reason to believe that Burnside, with a heavy body of Federal troops is marching through Kentucky in this direction for the purpose of co-operating with Rosecrans. Our military authorities have already taken the most precautionary steps to secure Government supplies of every description, once deposited in this city." The *Register* of the same date says—"All the indications are that the decisive battle of this revolution is to be fought in East Tennessee.—Rosecrans and Burnside are approaching with the whole available force of Abolitionism." And the *Rebel* asserts that official advices have been received of the movement indicated being made by Burnside.

From what we can learn, the movements and purposes of Rosecrans are as yet but little understood by anybody. It is only known certainly that the Federals have made their appearance on the right bank of the river, at various points between Blythe's ferry and Bridgeport. What he is doing in the rear, or where the mass of his army is moving, is a mystery.—Whether he is moving up the Sequatchie valley, to co-operate with Burnside directly, or will act independently against Gen. Bragg, remains to be seen.—Either movement will, however, require extraordinary exertion on our part, to successfully meet them, and we may as well arouse ourselves to the fact that the crisis is upon us. We repeat what we have said before—we cannot afford to lose East Tennessee, and it is of the highest importance, to Georgia and Alabama particularly, that the foe be kept on the north bank of the river, or punished if he crosses. To not do this will be to give up what it will be fatal to lose. Let the local authorities look at the facts at once, and prepare to render the aid every observer must see will become necessary. The enemy's movements is aggressive as well as active. We must repel it or be overwhelmed.

A LESSON FROM SACRED HISTORY.—Saul reigned King over the Israelites for many years. At his death, disputes arose as to who should succeed him. One party, with Abner at his head, proclaimed the son of Saul king, and another party, with Joab at its head, proclaimed David king. Both these leaders were valiant warriors and true patriots.

Civil war followed. Battles were fought, and the blood of brethren was shed. Finally, "Abner called to Joab, and said: Shall the sword devour forever? Knowest thou not that it will be bitterness in the latter end? how long shall it be then ere thou bid the people return from following their brethren? And then "Joab blew a trumpet, and all the people stood still, and pursued after Israel no more, neither fought they any more."

What magnanimity of soul was exhibited by the warrior who thus invited peace! If Abner had been a coward he would never have made the offer. His moral courage was equal to his physical courage.—When Abner fell David did not rejoice. On the contrary, in the presence of all the people he mourned the death of "so great a man in Israel."

It requires a braver man to advocate peace than to make war. It is easy—it scarcely requires an effort to swim with the current; but the truly brave man buffets the waves, and labors against wind and tide to bring the barque to the desired haven. He is brave who, under all circumstances, does right. "Shall the sword devour forever?" What joy would thrill through this whole land from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, if this question were now rightly asked and answered!—*Standard.*

CHARLESTON.—Governor Bonham, says the Savannah *News*, has issued a proclamation urging all noncombatants to leave Charleston at the earliest moment practicable. He believes the city will not be taken, but the manner of defence will be incompatible with the safety of such persons, should they remain. He announces that Charleston "shall be defended at any cost of life or property," preferring "a repulse of the enemy with the entire city in ruins, to an evacuation or surrender on any terms whatever." To carry out these views, a commissioner has been appointed who has notified that non-combatants without distinction will be furnished with railroad transportation, themselves and furnitdre and families, at half the usual rates; and those unable to meet such charges will be supplied with free tickets, and places of refuge and subsistance, upon proof of their inability.

NO RELIGION.—In the neighborhood of Dear Haven, near St. Catharine's, U. C., an Indian, some years since, returned from a hunting tour, very much fatigued and hungry. Being a young convert, and a member of the Methodist connection, he sought for one of his society, hoping to obtain something to eat. But not finding any of his society, he became weary, and thought the inhabitants might have some kind of religion that would lead them to feed the hungry. So, after he had entered a house, and the man told him he was not a Methodist, he asked:

"And what kind of religion have you got?"

"No religion."

The Indian inquired, as though he must have misunderstood him—

"What! no religion?"

The man again replied:

"Yes, no religion."

Then the Indian looked very sorry, and as he withdrew towards the door, he exclaimed with astonishment:

"Then you be just like my dog! He no religion neither."

Reader! hast thou any religion?

GAMBLING FOR A WIFE.—At Irkoutsk a strange case in connection with the prevalent passion for gambling came under the notice of Mrs. Atkinson, authoress of "Recollections of Tartar Steppes." In one of the magazines of the bazaar a lady was observed whose history might be summarized in the statement that she was lost and won at cards. Her husband had been a wealthy Siberian, but like many of his countrymen, he was an inveterate gambler.—In one night he lost every copeck he possessed, land, house, the furniture followed; and, last of all, he staked his young and beautiful wife. She was also "lost," and the victor entered calmly in possession of his winnings. It is not a little curious to hear that the pair thus mated had lived together twenty years, and "led" a most happy and exemplary life."

Hon. Edward Everett appeared before the Board of Enrollment of the Third District, in company with his two sons. The latter had been drafted, and in each case the commutation money, $300, was paid.

We consider this quite as trustworthy as the telegram stating that the boys would "go"—unless the operator accidentally omitted the word "home," following "go."

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL FOR CASH, TWO HUNDRED acres of LAND, mostly wood, their being only 20 acres cleared, on which there is a comfortable framed Dwelling, Kitchen and other necessary buildings. Said lands are situated in the County of Wake, 12 miles west of Raleigh and 4 miles from Holly Spring, and can be bought for $15 per acre, if early application be made to CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept. 2-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

$25 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM THE LOT BACK OF THE Express office, in Raleigh, on yesterday, a sorrel mare, with saddle on. She has blaze face, full mane and tail, 5 feet high and has a mark on right side where the skin had been torn and grown up. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me at my house, seven miles West of Raleigh, or to any one in Raleigh so I can get her. W. H. KING.
Sept 2-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my country women—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

I SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

LOST OR STOLEN.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A CLAY BANK HORSE, bridle and saddle, offered to me to be sold by a man calling himself J. C. Conner, a deserter from the army. Having reason to think that said horse was stolen, I have retained him, and now give notice to any person who may have lost a large clay bank horse with a star in forehead, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, that they can get the same by applying to me at Graham, proving property and paying for this advertisement and all expenses, &c.

Conner says he swapped for the horse with the stage contractor on the line between Hillsborough and Milton, and tells again that he got him from Dr. Stanfield, of Leasburg. HENRY LONG.
Graham, N. C., Aug 28-3t

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 9-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.
Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SALE OF GOODS.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st., AT Graham, N. C., the goods of Blackwell & Co., consisting of Whisky, Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Dry Goods and Hardware. R. HANNER,
Aug. 28-5t* Surviving Partner.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 28-2w* BOX 384, P. O., Raleigh.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	40 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY.
Aug. 31-Mdw5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.
Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t1S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargot street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address
WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

"Address of the Army."

We publish the Address of a few officers of the army to the people of this State, this morning. It is very well known that the meeting that authorized the address was gotten up and conducted solely by officers, that it was purely political in its character, and that the bone and sinew of the army, the privates, had no voice in the proceedings. The pledge made by the address that North Carolina would stand by the government in the prosecution of the war was not necessary, for the people of the whole State made that pledge in 1861, and well have they redeemed it, if we except a few original secessionists who promised to help do the fighting, but who have skulked and refused to do so.

The apparent good temper of the address is relieved by the fact thal it was made under a resolution that directly advised the suppression of a portion of the press and the holding of public meetings in North Carolina. In this connection we will say that we thank God that political meetings can be held in the army and at home, for it shows us that we have some of the forms of the civil liberty of former times left us; but if the wishes of the authors of this address and these few politicians in the army that authorized them to issue it be carried out, all public deliberations will cease, the press will be gagged, unless it submit to a condition of slavery, and a military despotism as despicable as any on earth will be set up over us.

The address is ingeniously and carefully drawn, but it abounds in misrepresentation and developes its political *animus* throughout. It declares that all has been done that could have been done for the defense of North Carolina. The cruel and wanton sacrifice of Hatteras, Roanoke Island and Newbern cry out against the obsequeous and humiliating assertion. We do not delight to dwell upon these things or point out to the Administration its errors, but when its partizan champions force us to lay bare its shortcomings we are not afraid to do so. Hatteras was lost from neglect, Roanoke Island was lost from neglect, and Newbern and Washington were lost by the neglect of those who rule at Richmond, and the authors of the Address know it.

And to lull us into false security they tell us the North can get no more men, their armies are weaker than formerly, that they are demoralized, &c. Our whole people know these things are not so. Does the success of the conscription in the North look like the enemy can get no more men? Do the demonstrations on Charleston, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia look like the enemy are weaker than formerly? We tell the people of North Carolina that these things are not so, that those who make war upon us are stronger and more powerful to-day than at any former period, and that we can only save ourselves from subjugation and ruin by putting forward our whole strength. Officers in the Army have no right to issue and address through the religious press or any other channel intended or calculated to deceive, mislead and lull the people into inaction and false security by misrepresenting facts, and hence we say to the people that this Address abounds in specious arguments and special pleadings and that it is mainly intended for political effect and to misrepresent and attack a large number of the loyal masses of this State.

We have not room or time to dwell longer on this extraordinary document at this time, but may recur to it hereafter.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has an article headed "Treason in Raleigh." We tell that foreigh concern that there is a hundred times more treason in Richmond than in Raleigh. Blockade runners do not abound here. No "greenbacks" are openly exposed in our shop windows as in the Confederate Capitol.—No ladies in high life here have been arrested for correspondence with the enemy of our country. No Baltimore Yankees have been elevated to the dignity of "government detectives" here to levy black-mail upon ignorant and unsuspecting citizens, and when a squad of Yankee prisoners make their appearance here half of our population do not surround them for the purpose of exchanging their Confederate notes for "greenbacks," as is the case in Richmond. There is more treason in Richmond than any other place we know of in the Confederacy, and it seems that the authorities either will not or cannot suppress it. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

MAY HAVE TO SUSPEND.—The home guard turn out again on Friday, and unless the printers are included in the list of exemptions, the papers may all have to suspon. We shall make no complaint but obeerfully yield to the authorities, believing they will do right; but we mention the matter so that the public may know the cause of suspension should it occur. The Richmond papers have never been required to suspend, even when the enemy were thundering at the gates of the city. But if the enemy should advance we would willingly sink every printing office in the State to hurl them back.

Gold has fallen four hundred per cent. at Atlanta. Glad to hear it. Hope it will fall everywhere, and that provisions will come down with it.

The letters of our friend, J. H. K., Kinston, have been received and will be attended to soon.

Eastern North Carolina.

We have ever been the constant and zealous friend of the Eastern part of this State and have appealed to the State and Confederate authorities, time and again, to give the people of that section protection, and hailed the appointment of General D. H. Hill to the command at Goldsboro', believing that he would inaugurate a more efficient and satisfactory system, and that the unfortunate people east of the W. & W. Road would be protected in person and property; and while that gallant officer remained there they were protected, for the enemy were compelled to remain at Newbern and Washington, or forced back at the point of the bayonet as soon as they attempted an advance. But General Hill's services were required elsewhere and he was sent away, and since his departure we have had nothing but mismanagement, disaster and disgrace.

We have before us a letter from a highly respectable citizen of Lenoir, which he requests us in the name of the citizens of the county to publish, in which General Martin is severely handled and a demand made for his removal. We shall not publish the letter because it assails the loyalty of Gen. Martin, and we are not willing to give the charge the endorsation that its publicity would carry with it. We believe that General Martin is as loyal as any man, and as Adjutant General of the State he discharged the duties of that office in a prompt and most satisfactory manner, but that he is unfit for the command he holds either for want of capacity or energy, the history of the past few months abundantly proves, and we sincerely hope that the Government will supercede him by a man in whom the troops and citizens can have confidence. The letter before us pays a high tribute to Gen. Whiting, at Wilmington, compliments the gallant Claiborne, Colonel of Cavalry, but says the soldiers and people have no confidence in General Martin. We are making no attack upon General Martin, and as far as attacks upon his loyalty are concerned, with the lights before us, we shall defend him, but with such dissatisfaction as evidently exists among the troops and people at Kinston and in the surrounding country, and the number of fighting Generals at the command of the Government, we cannot see how it can refuse to make the change demanded.

The raids on the Railroad, at Warsaw and at Rocky Mount, would never have been made had General Hill remained at Goldsboro', and if made the raiders would have been swallowed up by our brave boys before they could have returned to Newbern. The gallant Major Whitford does not hesitate to say that there was gross neglect and mismanagement on the occasion of the last raid, and that if his superior officers had done their duty the whole party would have been captured at Street's Ferry, on their return to Newbern.

We have no prejudices against General Martin, but for the benefit of the common cause, and especially for the protection of our Eastern friends, we demand an energetic, efficient, fighting commander for that military department.

Coming to the Rescue of their Friends.

The vilification and abuse of the loyal people of North Carolina by the mortgaged presses of this city and other hirelings and slaves is bearing its fruits.—For several days a couple of men, calling themselves officers of the army, who have freely cursed the people of this State as traitors, have been prowling about this city, no doubt in close fellowship with the other revilers of our people and the State. Their career was brought to an abrupt termination on Monday night, however, by a heavy robbery at the Yarborough House.

Dr. Riddick was robbed of $7,000, and suspicion resting on two men calling themselves Lieut. W. J. Spears, of Louisiana, and Capt. David McDaniel, of Alabama, the defamers of the State aforesaid, the parties were arrested at a house of doubtful propriety in the surburbs of the city. The robbery was committed about 7 o'clock, and the arrests were made at a much later hour. On the examination, before Mayor Harrison, some two thousand dollars or more of the money was found in the boot of *Captain* McDaniel; and the balance in the bed of the room occupied by the parties at the Yarborough House.—When the order for search was given Capt. McDaniel remarked that is was "d—d hard that an Alabama Captain should be searched in such a d—d Abolition hole as North Carolina." Just such language as the mortgaged presses of this city and a few politicians of desperate fortunes would have used. On being remonstrated with he qualified his insult to the State by confining his offensive remarks to a portion of the press of the city, in which he was loud in his denunciations of the *Progress* and *Standard*, and eloquent in praises of the mortgaged concerns. We wish these carrion crows much joy of their new allies.

A movement is on foot to get up a meeting of cowards and skulkers in this city to denounce such men as Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. R. S. Donnel, the Editors of the *Standard*, *Progress* and others, and if the scheme succeed, and the traducers and defamers of honest men carry out their plans and hold a meeting we would suggest that no better orators could be secured for the occasion than these jail birds, whom we suppose the Sheriff would let out, under guard, for a short time to edify the defamers of their people, State and country. These thieves, and defamers of our honest old Commonwealth came from Richmond, where many more of the same sort may be found. They were no doubt sent here to get up a meeting to denounce the loyalty of the people of this State. We congratulate Dr. Riddick on the recovery of his money, Mayor Harrison's police on their success in arresting the scoundrels, and the *friends* of the thieves here on the present political, social and loyal *status* of their allies.—Their friends here who help them denounce this State as a nest of traitors should stand by them.

While absent, recently, "G. W. Graves, Surgeon in charge," wrote an insulting letter to this office threatening to come up and chastise us in a "summary manner." We are happy to be able to say to the gentleman that we are now at home, that we are a member of the efficient military corps known as the "home guard," now on active duty—that we are on a war footing and ready for his advance. We hope he will not delay his coming, but come at one. Threats and bravado cannot intimidate us.

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY.

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Virginia, held at Orange C. H., Va., on the 12th inst., did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee, to prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represent, and of unsurpassed interest and consequence to you and to them. They desire that the irresistible influence of the public opinion of all good and patriotic men in the State, may be invoked to put down and destroy, and to silence forever the voice of a faction, which is believed to exist in no inconsiderable strength in your midst, which is daily growing bolder in the expression of treasonable and mischievous sentiments, and whose machinations have been and still are directed towards poisoning the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and breaking down the courage and confidence of you and of us, who are sustaining the cause of our country, in the great struggle for independence in which we are engaged.

It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance for the honor and welfare of North Carolina, that such perfect unanimity prevailed in her councils when she resolved to break the bonds which had bound her to a government, which had ceased to be the representative of the true interest of her people, and which she could no longer respect, and to make common cause with her sister States of the South. Then it was that her great and honored names were found united in the glorious purpose. Her Badger, her Rayner, her Miller, her Graham, her Morehead and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her Smith, her Winslow, her Shepherd, her Davis, her Ellis and her Vance, her statesmen and men of power, were found to have quit for a time the arena of administrative and party politics, and united in the work of laying anew the foundation of a government of our choice. Her quiet farmers, her honest tradesmen and artizans, her civil magistrates, her lawyers and men of learning, nay, all her plain, sober, thoughtful people, who have always been slow to give their pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to honor it with true loyalty when given, were in happy accord. There was at least, no Carlisle, nor Crittenden, nor Andy Johnson, to head a roll of infamy, within the whole of her widely extended borders.

There was no vote against the ordinance of secession.—There was no press to invcigh against it. There was no voice of faction raised in opposition to it. Fairest of hands made appropriate banners and wove rich garlands for expectant heroes, and private contributions, from rich and poor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noble old State, supposed to possess very few of the elements of martial character, came forward with astonishing alacrity, and in very astonishing numbers. Those who had mocked her before, beheld with staring eyes her splendid Regiments with full ranks, substantially clad and equipped, and governed by a rigid discipline, which betokened the dread with which the enemy has always been inspired, when they were known to be upon the field. Since then out of the vast store-house of her wealth, little known before or appreciated by even her own people, she has poured forth into the lap of the Confederacy, resources commensurate with her other sacrifices. And whether we measure these sacrifices by the amount of the materials of war and means of subsistence furnished, the spirit and determination of her people, the number of her men given to the cause, the talents, courage and fortitude of those who have fought, or the number and virtues of her noble dead, we are obliged to recognize her sisters leaning on her for support in every emergency of the eventful struggle.

Nor have these sacrifices been made in vain. They have enriched her history, exalted her fame and increased her renown, and though her material strength has been to some extent exhausted, she is to-day, relatively, more powerful for the defence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor, than when the contest began. Distraction, despondency and despair reign in the councils of the Northern Government. The hopes at first entertained of our speedy conquest, have sunk in the hearts of our enemies, and as a direct consequence, we find such resistance to the administration at Washington, and mob violence so rife in the towns and cities, that a measure of that government most essential to the further prosecution of the war, is openly resisted and set at naught. Popular assemblies have openly declared for peace, and the press and some of the most influential men, speak now with a freedom and boldness which clearly marks a change in the public feeling upon the all-absorbing topic. The people have ceased to prosecute the war, and the government is dealing its blows with an exhausted energy and with fanatical blindness. The despot, who would enslave us, has found a lion in his path in the shape of opposition to despotic power, and the courage of him and his minions has been brok en down.

Volunteering for the armies of our enemy has entirely ceased. Only a small number of the conscripts drafted can be forced into the service, and these will certainly be discontented, mutinous and worthless as soldiers. His armies in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated and dispirited by repeated defeats, and all their trusted leaders driven in disgrace from command. Even the partial discomfiture in the attempt to invade his territory, and our loss of the strong-holds on the Mississippi have failed to revive his hopes of success, or to change in any material point of view this discouraging aspect of his affairs. His armies cannot be recruited so as to add material strength during this campaign. He is daily sending to the rear, detachments—in some cases whole regiments and brigades, (doubtless his best troops,) to keep down by terror of arms a spirit of discontent among his own subjects, which stops little short of actual rebellion. Add to this, the rapid exhaustion of his material resources, and you cannot fail to see very powerful causes at work, to bring about the separation for which we are contending upon terms which will secure to us independence and the blessings of peace.

Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce these results than those of North Carolina? When the hopes of our enemies were sought to be inspired by stories of Union feelings among her people, the ready answer ever among them was, "It is impossible; look to the number of her troops in the field and how fiercely they fight!" This answer was then complete. Can the same be said of it now?

That there is an Union feeling proper among her people we cannot believe; on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shall secure to us independence and peace upon a lasting basis. But while this is our belief, we cannot shut our eyes to the conviction that there are parties in our State, who are endeavoring to combine certain elements of discontent and party feeling into a faction, to make war for an unholy purpose upon the authorities, to bring the righteous cause in which we are engaged into disrepute among our people, and to thwart the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public good. The sentiments of the parties referred to find utterance principally through the columns of the Raleigh *Standard*.

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the South, inviting similar conventions of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of these propositions are the terms upon which their authors propose to agree upon a peace, even dimly shadowed forth. In some it is true the term "honorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so plainly the promptings of a discontented and desponding spirit, if not of actual treason and disloyalty, that we cannot withhold our minds from the conviction that if their ideas of an honorable peace were made known, they would fall far short of the dictates of a manly spirit, and of the wishes and expectations of patriots.

In furtherance of their common design, these parties take hold of every apparent cause to excite a feeling of discontent among our people and soldiers, towards the authorities of the Confederate States. They represent that the defence of our State has been willfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory, willfully abandoned to the enemy. They say our soldiers do not procure a fair share of military honors in the shape of promotions, and even that newspaper correspondents of administrative organs fail to award to North Carolina valor and merit, the just need of praise.

We are painfully conscious of making an undignified descent in noticing this last topic of complaint, and the only reply we shall make is, that the soldiers of North Carolina do not feel so poor in fame as to find it necessary to rely upon ephemeral puffs of ignorant newspaper correspondents, for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of reputation. They are content to abide the criticism of the Generals who command them, and the impartial judgment of history. The complaint of injustice to North Carolina officers, we are not inclined to discuss, lest we render ourselves obnoxious to the censure of claiming more for them, than is awarded by the impartial judgment of others.

The complaint that the defence of North Carolina has been neglected, is in our judgment, wholly without foundation. That all has not been accomplished upon the soil of our own State, which was apparently within the power of the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon this point we do not profess to have a sufficient knowledge of the "situation of things" to discuss it, even if we arrogated to ourselves the military skill to make a just criticism. But there cannot be the least doubt that in concentrating the troops from North Carolina upon the soil of Virginia for our own defence, the true military principle has been adopted, and it is to be hoped that when the fact is once pointed out, that twice in the histo-

enemy to withdraw his forces from our coast, for the safety of his main invading army, this [illegible] will be forever hushed. Burnside was withdrawn in consequence of McClellan's defeat before Richmond, and Foster was withdrawn in consequence of Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, and the operations which followed. And that our people have experienced few of the horrors of war compared with the people of large districts of Virginia, is attributable to the adoption of this principle in our defences, and God forbid that it should be abandoned, except upon the most imperative necessity.

If it shall be said that the enemy ought never to have been allowed to gain a foot-hold upon our soil, it may be answered, we had not the time and means to enable us to place Hatteras in a proper state of defence before it was attacked. After this disaster, the fall of Newbern became inevitable, unless more troops could have been spared from points of more importance. And it may well be doubted whether the means at the command of the General of the Department of Norfolk were sufficient to have saved Roanoke Island. Certain it is, that he was then regarded as a general of skill, and all the available means of the Government were placed at his disposal. With the lights which experience has afforded, and with even the scant means then at command, these places might, possibly, have all been held, but it is human to err, and we have no reason to suppose North Carolinians (certainly not the parties whose sentiments we are combating) are exempt from the common frailty. A large and productive region of our State by those disasters has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and been occupied by him, but to show conclusively how factious and unworthy of North Carolinians is this complaint, we have only to point to the fact that the largest and most opulent city of the South has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the fortified towns of the Mississippi had to be yielded to him, opening the whole of that State to his ravages. Is there any faction in Louisiana or Mississippi that complains that New Orleans or Vicksburg or Port Hudson were wilfully neglected or surrendered? And can it be supposed that the President of the Confederacy has deliberately chosen to inflict, by his neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people, than upon even the poor cast off people of North Carolina? No! Our Countrymen, we are persuaded, will yield to the voice of charity and reason, and say with us, "The President is not infallible; he may, in some instances, have erred in the choice of men and of means, he may have been unduly influenced by the judgment of others, but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and influence (if it were possible to deny him higher and nobler motives of conduct) as to willfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country." Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisdom, firmness, integrity and dignity than President Davis, in the administration of a Government under the most trying circumstances.

And here we may take occasion to remark, that it is to him we may ascribe the preservation of Genl's. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg for the leadership of our armies; since disaster, in the career of each one of those great military chieftains, has compelled them in turn to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their dismissal. Happily for the country, he did not imitate, in this respect, the example of his blundering cotemporary at Washington.

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of North Carolina than any of her sister States, and that some of them have not been called upon, or have not furnished as many soldiers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more troops to the field."

That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assured is untrue. Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain ages in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become, when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any other of the States have failed to respond to the call, then they cannot escape the charge of disloyalty, and a violation of their pledges made at the beginning of the contest. This is the accusation made by "the faction" in North Carolina, and they propose themselves to adopt the same disloyal course of conduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. All men must be held, morrally and legally, to intend the natural and the necessary consequences of their acts; and if this be so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are "called upon to render support to the cause of the country and they refuse to do so, but threaten violent resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for reunion! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sentiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyalty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their comrades, in repressing their ardor, in sowing the seeds of distrust and despondency among the people of our sister States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his designs of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and distresses of the war. Beyond this, it is possible that the conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be deplored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these men should succeed in lighting the blaze of intestine civil war in our own State. The fate of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is before us for solemn warning. Be assured, the North Carolina troops will not turn back in the course which they have pursued hitherto. Their honor is too deeply pledged in blood to admit of this.—Hardships and dangers we know lie in our onward path, but a ruin, worse than ignominious death, we know to be involved in turning back, and such must be the fate of all patriotic men. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy to our conquest, would not escape in the general wreck of our political fortunes.

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention has not been invited. The systematic violation of all the laws of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been without its natural influence in inflaming our resentment and exciting towards him extreme hatred. He has paid no respect to the inviolability of private property or the personal liberty of non-combatants. He has made war upon innocent and defenceless old men, women and children, by driving them as refugees from their homes, burning their dwelling and taking from them their means of subsistence. He has employed in his service—in command of his armies, beasts in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict upon ladies of the greatest refinement, the most cruel insults. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power. Surely there cannot be a man of honorable impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the inhuman barbarities of our foe. But it must occur to you as a matter exciting the greatest astonishment, that the employment of the slaves of the South and the free negroes of the North, to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong arm in her defence.—He who bears this enormity with patience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base flattery to call a man." And can he who counsels submission, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation?—And under such circumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities, the hatred and revenge which we cherish for our public enemy?

But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of evil and disaster. Let all the good and patriotic people of the State, unite in a public avowal of their opinions, in denunciation of the sentiments and designs of this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush them from our memory or throw over them the mantle of charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partizans and politicians be once more banished from the arena. Let us in the midst of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of the country, and light upon her altars eternal blazing fires. If the materials of war which have been gathered together, have been misapplied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the boy who when he has lost an arrow.

"Shoots his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self same way, with more advised watch
To find the other forth. And by adventuring both
He oft finds both."

Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conflict, and let no stain rest upon her escutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride:

"Though the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her.
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOS. M. GARRETT,
Col. 5th N. C. Troops, Bertie Co.
BRYAN GRIMES,
Col. 4th N. C. Troops, Pitt Co.
JOHN D. BARRY,
Col. 18th N. C. Troops, New Hanover Co.
SAM'L P. HILL,
Lt. 6th N. C. Troops, Caswell Co.
H. C. JONES, Jr.,
Lt. Col. 57th N. C. Troops, Salisbury.
SEATON GALES,
Capt. A. A. G. Ransom's Brig. Raleigh.
J. G. HARDY,

East Tennessee—The Enemy Advancing.

We have already noticed the advance of Burnside and Rosecrans on Knoxville and Chattanooga. We have nothing from Chattanooga by telegraph for several days, and we infer from the Atlanta papers that there has been an embargo placed on the wires in that direction.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of Tuesday says:

In consequence of the restrictions put on the telegraph, we are unable to get any authentic or reliable information from Bragg's army. The reports that reach us by passengers are very conflicting; it, however, appears certain that the enemy are endeavoring to gain possession of Kingston, and, perhaps, Loudon. We understand that preparations have been made at both these places to meet the enemy as soon as he advances.

By all accounts, the situation of affairs in East Tennessee is one that requires prompt action. We hear that everything being done to meet the enemy, and trust soon to chronicle a defeat to Rosecrans.

Our Knoxville exchanges of the 27th contains the following account of the situation:

The *Chronicle* is of opinion that the great contest will come off farther down the river than that point. It says:

"The sky over Knoxville was less overcast yesterday. Many who thought the Philistines were just upon them, have found that they were mistaken as to time at least, and have plucked up some degree of hope.

We cannot indeed tell what a day bring forth; but there seems to us to have been more dust and noise and trepidation on our streets and about, than were warranted by the facts and probabilities.

We heard from Kingston, yesterday, to the effect that there were no Federals within 45 miles of that place. Our information from various points along the mountain higher up, leaves us to doubt whether there is any in the region this side, or coming over.

We know that the great point of interest, the key of the whole position, and the agony of concentrated armies, is to be farther down the river than this.

The *Appeal* urges the importance of holding East Tennessee. That paper says:

Both the *Intelligencer* and *Confederacy* take exception to our remark a few days since, that the "loss of East Tennessee would be a death blow to our hopes." The expression may be rather hyperbolical as it might be possible to lose that section of country and yet save the fortunes of the Confederacy. We may theorize upon this point as much as we choose, but we most sincerely hope that we will never be driven to experiment upon it. East Tennessee is emphatically the Thermopyiæ of Georgia, and it is here where the State must make her defence, if she make it all. We must have all seen, during this war, especially in the West, with what facility, ease and success our armies have been subjected to the flanking process. This has been the secret of all our defeats, reverses and fallings back, if we except the ditch-digging process at Corinth.

And herein lies our present advantage over the enemy at this time. We confront him not only with our army, but with the rivers and mountains of East Tennessee, where he will find it most difficult to indulge his favorite maneuvers of flanking. Not one-half the force will be required to hold him at bay that would be necessary in the open field, and the people will have a just right to hold the Government, both State and Confederate, to strict accountability, if they suffer this stronghold to be wrested from our possession. They will naturally come to the conclusion that it is useless to endeavor longer to strengthen with their means, their fortunes and their lives, the hands of imbecility and incompetency. Their spirit will be crushed within them, and their energies will flag and fail. In this sense it was we used the expression objected to by our neighbors. To maintain the war successfully, the confidence of the people must be kept alive. This has been greatly shaken by our recent partial reverses, and it requires no violent stretch of fancy to suppose that it will be entirely lost, when the very strongest positions in the Confederacy are yielded up.

But let us not harbor the thought that such is to be the fate of East Tennessee. Let us trust and believe that its importance to us is seen and appreciated by the powers at Richmond, as well as by the authorities of Georgia, and that it will be held at every and any hazard. So long as East Tennessee is held, Georgia is secure. The former lost, the fate of the latter is at least doubtful and problematical. Will not her sons rally to the rescue while yet there is time and while the danger is still removed far from their own doors and hearthstones?

Of the advance of Burnside the *Enquirer* of Monday says:

A rumor was extensively circulated in the city yesterday to the effect that Burnside has taken possession of both Bristol and Knoxville, Tennessee. We feel warranted in saying that there is not one word of truth in this statement. Passengers by the Western cars, who arrived at Lynchburg on Friday night, bring intelligence that Burnside is advancing upon Knoxville with a heavy force, said to be composed entirely of cavalry and mounted infantry. A portion of his force had reached a place called Clinton, in Anderson county, some twenty miles from Knoxville, and was committing all manner of depredations along their route. Several severe skirmishes had occurred, but no general battle had been fought. The Yankee advance had been much retarded by the gallant defence made by our troops; but the resistance had not been in sufficient strength to altogether check their onward movement. It is supposed that a heavy engagement will ensue in a very short time. Knoxville, we are sure, will be defended at all hazards. General Polk commands our forces.

In connection with this movement the Union men near New Market, on the East Tennessee Railroad, a short distance from Bristol, burnt a bridge and tore up the track in several places on Thursday. The object was to prevent reinforcements being sent to Knoxville. The damage done by these traitors is very small, and we learn can be repaired in two days.

A London journal relates the following as of actual occurrence:

"Some time since the *salons* of Paris were entertained by a matrimonial adventure, the hero of which was the son of one of the wealthiest bankers. The gentleman was engaged to marry a young lady of high rank, and everything was prepared. The bridegroom had sent in the *corbeille* which was extremely rich, the diamonds alone being worth one hundred thousand francs. Wishing to enjoy the gratification of his bride, he followed closely on the heels of his present, and finding no one in the parlor, ensconced himself in a window behind the curtain. Presently a whole bevy of girls fluttered into the room, and all began talking at once. Oh, did you ever see such a beautiful *corbeille*? Louise is lucky; what a gentleman husband she will have! She ought to be happy, to be sure, but do you know what she told me just now? why, that she would rather have the *corbeille* without the gentleman who gave it.' 'It can't be, she never said so.' 'She certainly did; and there she is—ask her for yourself. Louise, didn't you tell me you would rather have the *corbeille*, without Mr. ——.' 'Yes, I say so; but that's between ourselves.' 'Much obliged to you Mademmoiselle,' said Mr. —, coming forward; 'you shall not have either.' So saying, he coolly put the splendid present under his arm and walked off, leaving the ladies in an [illegible]